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Column One  
by  
David Courtney

## Eshkol Seeks IL. 3m. From Subsidy Refunds

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THIS fruitful world; and cloyed conspiracy (if we believe the complainants) the province now of great Powers' governments and wealthy fruit-growers; the old aristocrats become commissioners and company directors; the victims raised from an odd Grand Duke or two to whole peoples. Or perhaps there are more sovereignties today than meets the eye: the sovereignty of the oil companies about, and now the sovereignty of the fruit-growers: so says Guatemala City, capital of a country far away in Central America where a war seems to be going on, which, according to a Government that appears to have given too much tolerance for Communism (and to have expropriated 407,500 acres of the United Fruit Company's land) has been organized by the company directors and their friends in Nicaragua, which is also somewhere else in Central America, and Honduras, Guatemala's bad neighbour.

FIRST there was Korea, then Indo-China, now Guatemala, and the Security Council met to hear about this last on Sunday: the only other time it met on a Sunday was when the same kind of thing was happening in Korea. And what was happening in Korea and Indo-China we were brought to General Assembly, shocked Anglo-American solidarity right down the middle, so that Sir Winston Churchill and Mr. Eden are now to meet with President Eisenhower and try to do a job of plastering. And what will happen to Britain's business as well as America's (and the United Fruit Company's), not merely because Britain is a member of the Security Council but also because, against the sea to the north of Guatemala, lies British Honduras.

IT is difficult for the average person to know what the Guatemalan war is about. There were signs of trouble, of course, when it was known that a shipment of 2,000 tons of arms from Czechoslovakia had arrived in Guatemala. Mr. Dulles took it to mean that Communism had begun its offensive in his hemisphere. Clashing in the U.S. Senate on armament, it exposed to the hostility of Nicaragua and Honduras, Guatemalan hurriedly bought arms from the Communists and Mr. Dulles hurriedly sent down shipments of arms by air to Nicaragua and Honduras, who, in turn, had suddenly begun to feel "explosive" invasions of their territories — becoming "interchangeable" — followed in a matter of weeks.

BUT the real trouble seems to be a little matter of land reform. Everywhere, from China to Peru (or Guatemala), peasants have been going about asking for land and even fighting for it. Naturally, it is hard on the landowners. Guatemala began its land reform programme in 1952, when 70 per cent of the country's arable land was found to be in the possession of about 2 per cent of the landowners; and the United Fruit Company of America, from whom the Government took 407,000 acres, it was mostly marabands; but the Company has claimed 18 million dollars and has been energetically seeking at the State Department. Guatemala even if it were ready to pay has not the money.

HOWEVER all this may be, the country is at war. Some should put a stop to it before it becomes a Latin-American Korea or Indo-China. There can be little of real profit in it for us. The "Times" does not usually "support a sickly ally"; and the United States is well aware that respect for the independence of nations is one of the Western Powers' greatest moral strengths.

Jerusalem, June 25.

## Johnston Continues Talks in Cairo

Mr. Eric Johnston, President Eisenhower's Special Representative, and his advisers left yesterday morning via Mandelbaum Gate, after spending a week in Israel. During his visit, Mr. Johnston engaged in talks with the Israeli Government on water development plans.

Before leaving, Mr. Johnston expressed satisfaction at the results of his talks with the Government, and hoped that the Arab countries would be equally responsive. He gave no specific details on the contents of the discussions.

Mr. Johnston said he did not know how long his discussions with the four Arab countries would last nor did he reveal whether he intended visiting Israel again before returning to Washington.

Mr. Johnston's party was accompanied to the frontier by Mr. Ted Kollek, Director-General of the Prime Minister's Office, and Mr. Y. Herzog, Acting Director of the Foreign Ministry's U.S. Division.

**Further Discussions**

The three members of Mr. Johnston's party, who remained — Messrs. George Barron, Oliver Troxell and Robert Colburn — continued discussions with Government representatives today. Mr. Pinhas Sapir, Director-General of the Finance Ministry, Mr. Shlomo Blaas, Director-General of the Jordanian Planning Authority, as well as Messrs. Kollek and Herzog participated in the discussions.

Meanwhile, Mr. Johnston and his aides arrived in Beirut yesterday morning where they came in contact with Lebanese officials before heading for Cairo. NEAERS reported.

Up to March 1954 the index was expected to advance by 10 points, instead of 22 points envisaged in the budget estimates. The savings thus achieved are to be used for creating a special stabilization fund out of which refunds will be given to producers of the sums they will have to pay as additional co-operative allowances.

Arab funds are, however, to be granted to selected industries only, mainly to those working for export or otherwise contributing to the local economy.

No exact sum of this fund has been given, but it may be assumed to run to several million pounds.

**Urgency of Development**

"I would like to take you fully into my confidence," Mr. Eshkol said, "and make it feel the urgency of developing the country; especially the need to push forward the settlement and irrigation projects which are already far behind the schedule envisaged in the seven-year plan."

What was needed is a developmental budget of perhaps IL 300m. The present sum of IL 168m. is utterly insufficient for this purpose and for combating mass unemployment."

Mr. Eshkol did not deny the danger of an inflationary influence of the expenditure for non-productive purposes, housing, erection of school buildings, etc., but he saw no possibility to omit or to curtail these disbursements.

The bulk of the Development Budget is, however, to be devoted to projects combining employment with productivity.

The income tax act is to bring a total sum of IL 11m. revised, as compared with the original estimate of IL 18m.

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# WATER INTO BREAD: THREE REGIONAL PROJECTS

## All Interests Best Served by 'Cotton Plan'

By SIMHA BLASS  
Director-General of the Water Planning Department

On September 2, 1952, two dredgers set out to deepen the bed of the Jordan at a spot one kilometre south of the Bnot Ya'akov bridge. From there, in the first stage of the river's diversion, a concrete-lined 14-kilometre long canal will be built, allowing for the flow of 25 cubic per second. Half of this water will then rush down to the Lake Kinneret, providing energy for a 24,000-kw power station that will be set up at the same time to generate 180m. kw annually.

The other half of the Jordan's water will later be diverted to another canal to Beit Netofa, where a pumping station will be built, employing part of the electric station's current and propelling the water through two and a half kilometres of 2.75-metre pipe (including a 100-metre tunnel) into a reservoir which is now being prepared. Another 130 kilometres of 2.75-metre pipe — and another 1000-metre tunnel — will bring the water from there to Fa-huja, whence it will be pumped and directed to various parts of the Negev...

In accordance with the Government's decision, it was sent to New York to advise Ambassador Abba Eban of its deliberations. When it arrived on October 20, "The New York Times" published a detailed account of a plan to use the waters of the Jordan and Yarmuk rivers for irrigation and hydro-electric power for Jordan, Syria and Israel. This plan had been prepared by the Boston engineer firm of C.T. Main, at the invitation of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees, advised by the Tennessee Valley Authority. The plan was accompanied by a letter by Mr. Gordon C. Clapp, Chairman of TVA. Although no official announcement had been made, it was clear that the plan had been prepared with the knowledge and encouragement of the U.S. State Department.

### Defects of Main Plan

Under the cloak of secrecy, the Main Plan asserts from the outset that it is not intended in its political boundaries, but rather in the greatest economic welfare of the entire region. It takes into consideration only the water sources of the Jordan Basin and distributes the water only among the Basin countries. The writers admit that their plan is only a desk study, drawn up by themselves or by other specialists, but from a list appended to the report it can be seen that their source material was rather meagre.

The Kinneret is visualised as a central regulating reservoir. The plan further provides for two power plants: a larger one at Adasiva, in Transjordan, fed by the Yarmuk waters and a smaller one, near Tel Hai, fed by the Hasbani.

The water for the Jordan valley is to be conveyed in two

canals, the eastern and the western, and part of the water allocated to Israel is to come from the sources of the Jordan and conducted from the Dan River along a special canal. Surplus waters from the Jordan and Yarmuk are to be led to the Kinneret.

To anyone intimately familiar with the Main Plan it stands out as immature, and it is difficult to rid oneself of the impression that it was drawn up in a spirit unfriendly to the needs of Israel. Following are its main points:

1. The planners insist that the Jordan Basin waters must be used only for the needs of the Basin. Since such a principle is not applied anywhere else in the world, since Israel includes only a small area in the Basin, the principle seems to serve a preconceived purpose.

2. The planners allocate comparatively large quantities of water per unit of area and determine the size of the Jordan Valley areas over and above our own estimates; thus an exaggerated amount of water is provided for the Kingdom of Jordan. There is no doubt that if the full amount of water allocated by the plan were actually used, their lands would turn into swamps after amelioration; a substantial part of the lower Jordan Valley is saline and requires "washing out" and improvements such as were effected at Beit Ha-aviva.

3. Even after meeting this generous unit allocation of water over the exaggerated estimate of irrigable areas within the Kingdom of Jordan, the water available in the Basin could not possibly be used up within a year, let alone the 10-year life-span of the Main Plan. After listening to an explanation by Mr. J.R. Cotton, the Board decided:

"There is no technical or economic reason why the irrigation of the Jordan should not be derived from the Jordan River in a regional development programme."

With regard to the exclusion of the Litani waters in the Main Plan, the Board said:

"It is difficult for us to understand why the waters of the Litani were not taken into consideration either in the programme or in the analysis, in a real regional plan."

And with regard to the Israeli plan to exploit the waters of the Jordan for generating electric power, the Council said:

"This plan not only does not contradict our regional programme, but makes it admirable."

**Debating Opinion**

It is interesting to note the attitude of Mr. H.B. Bashur, whom I visited at his hotel in Washington while he was serving as advisor in the India-Pakistan water dispute. I found him a man of great tact. The general speak bluntly without fear or favour, and is greatly respected by the authorities. He told me that he had looked at the Main Plan and thought there was nothing in it "except for the good paper on which it was printed."

To my remark that I was somewhat embarrassed, since I had come to seek his opinion against his Government's stand, Mr. Bashur replied: "I don't mind. I will tell them what I think."

This opinion helped us greatly in the Secretariat Council debate, because the Syrian and Dr. Maflik of the Lebanon and Dr. Moshai Khan of Pakistan argued that our work in the Jordan ravine annulled the regional plan. How surprised they were when Mr. Eban read out the unambiguous opinion of the "Big Three," adding that "these three experts together represent a sum of experience unprecedented and unequalled in the world today in the development of irrigation water resources and in creating power for revitalising land," thus meeting our opponents' arguments concerning the "welfare of the entire region" and making it abundantly clear that Israel would agree to stand by the principles of the Main Plan.

Until the State of Israel emerged, the Arabs never accepted the idea of a Jordan-Yarmuk water project. Mr. Loniades, the engineer for Transjordan, complained at the time that the Palestine Electric Corporation's concession on the Jordan and Yarmuk prevented Transjordan from taking 40 million cubic metres of water from the Yarmuk (out of the 480 m. cu.m. which the Yarmuk supplies annually) for irrigated areas in the Jordan Valley.

Thus, until the State of Israel was born, every plan to exploit the waters of these rivers was looked upon as "American fantasy." A decisive change has taken place in the Arab attitude. We now know of three projects for exploiting the waters in question besides the Main Plan and our own:

The MacDonnell-Murdock-Ashkenazi Government's plan, with a view to exploiting the Jordan-Yarmuk waters a) by using the Kinneret or b) if the Kinneret was not accessible, by constructing an artificial lake south of the Kinneret in an area mainly situated in Israel territory. Sir Murdoch is very generous when it comes to Israel's needs and allocates us seven to eight percent of the Jordan-Yarmuk waters. As far as we know, this plan never came in for serious consideration.

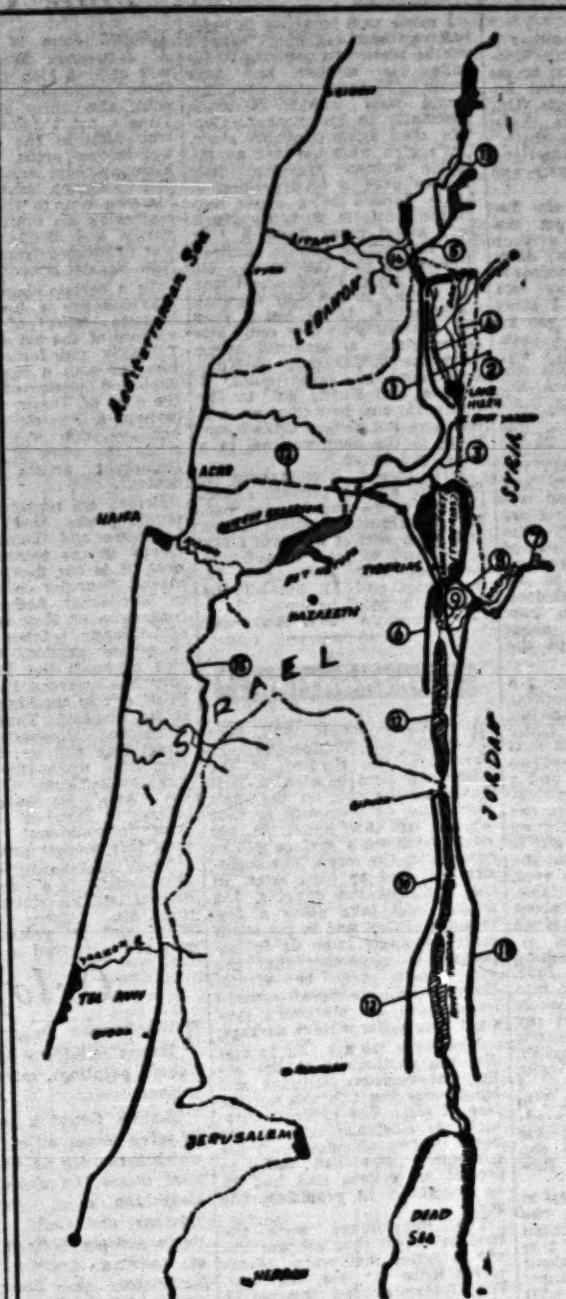
According to this scheme, as in another plan to divert these waters for purposes of irrigation, the Jordan is to become a small salt water stream, thus despite the argument that the Jordan is the lifeblood of the country. We have had no objections from religious organisations, even though the plan was printed and widely circulated in London.

The American engineer's plan, BUNGER, in contradiction to the Main Plan, does not direct the Yarmuk water supplies to the Kinneret but rather proposes the construction of a large dam on the Yarmuk near Mafrat and a small dam near Adasiya to store the Yarmuk waters in such a way that all work will be done on Jordan and Syrian territory.

Two power plants will supply electricity from the dams and a concrete canal will conduct the water from north to south; beyond the Israel boundary a pipe will be laid across the Jordan, leading to two concrete canals, one to the east and one to the west. The plan is not content with the Yarmuk waters alone; the Jordan is also to be diverted. The Kinneret will be dammed, it visualises a station that will pump the river's waters into the above canals.

The Government of Jordan and Syria approved this plan without even contacting Israel.

It is not known how many waters the Bunker Plan has allocated to Israel from the Jordan and Yarmuk, but it is clear that Israel could thwart the pumping of Jordan water by opening the Kinneret dam at the issue of the Lake during the winter and closing it in summer. During the summer, the longer



The Main Plan: 1. Dam. 2. Irrigation channel & Water region. 3. Reservoir. 4. Dam. 5. Desalination plant.



The Arab Plan: 1. Power Station. 2. Dam. 3. Conduit.

Plan pumping station would then be able to draw only on a small quantity of saline drainage water. In addition, there would need to be Israeli borders on the Yarmuk to an extent of nine km., and has greater rights to its waters than have the Arabs.

An announcement was made in the name of the Arab PLAN.

"The ARAB PLAN" for the use of the Jordan and Yarmuk waters. As far as is known, this plan does not differ much from the Bunker plan, but it does admit that Israel has a right to water for irrigating a 40 km. cu.m. that were originally assigned per unit of the 1245 m. cu.m. that were considered in the Main Plan. No uniform amount of water is arbitrarily assigned per unit area throughout the Jordan-Yarmuk waters to the Kinneret, and recommends the construction of large reservoirs on the Yarmuk and the Jordan, and the development of the Jordan, which is to be stored for them in the Kinneret.

The plan also mentions that the Hasbani and Banias waters could be used for Lebanon and Syria, but all this entity tandem is the irrigable area for which these rivers could be exploited are few, even if large sums are invested, and there is nothing to prevent the water from entering Israel territory.

The main point of contention is that they all deal with water that cannot be made available without contravening international law, while access can be gained to half the amount of water only through boundary changes, but the amount of water which they allow to Israel is smaller than Israel could have obtained under the terms of the Jordan, which is to be stored for them in the Kinneret.

The plan also mentions that the Hasbani and Banias waters

Israel, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. Here are the main points of the Main Plan:

• The waters of the Jordan, the Yarmuk and the Litani are all taken into consideration as are the flood waters and sub-salt waters in the Jordan Basin.

The generation of hydroelectric power is also proposed by harnessing water from the Mediterranean to propel those inlets and to keep on generating electric power permanently when all the fresh water is used for irrigation.

The new situation made a new approach necessary, and it was fortunate that such field work had been done in the main, notably in 1944 and 1945 by Professor W.C. Lederer and by M.G. Loniades in 1952 and 1953 to be mentioned. But new difficulties arose when the two neighbouring countries had to face an unprecedented increase in population: in Israel as in Jordan, as the fresh water available for irrigation more and more will be taken from the Mediterranean to propel those inlets and to keep on generating electric power permanently when all the fresh water is used for irrigation.

The Cotton Plan was drafted for the Government of Israel by Mr. John S. Cotton, noted American water engineer and associate of Mr. J.L. Savage, one of the chief engineers of T.V.A.

The third proposal, to which no individual name is attached, is the combined work of Arab League experts.

**Conflicting Schemes**

Without going into all the details, most of which can be found in the addendum to the map, it may suffice to summarise the eventual effect of the three proposals in terms of water resources made available and of land to be irrigated in the countries concerned.

1. The Main Plan provides for the utilization of 1,300 million cubic metres of water for the irrigation of 930,000 dunams, to be distributed as follows:

Israel — 500,000 dunams; Jordan — 300,000 dunams; Syria — 200,000 dunams; Lebanon — 150,000 dunams.

2. The Cotton Plan provides for a water supply of 2,345 million cubic metres and the irrigation of 2,000,000 dunams, divided as follows:

Israel — 1,100,000 dunams; Jordan — 650,000 dunams; Syria — 350,000 dunams; Lebanon — 250,000 dunams.

It should be noted that, in Mr. Cotton's estimate, the total Jordanian area suitable for irrigation does not exceed 450,000

## Water Development And Village-Pump Politics

By R. MAYHE-BENTON

The frontiers drawn after the First World War for the three marked "Palestine" in history and fails to geographically coincide, wrote Professor H. A. Smith, an authority on international water law, some years ago. "In particular," he adds in his study, "the River Jordan had never formed a frontier and the map-makers of the Post-War period considered that it would make a convenient administrative division between two of the new mandated areas."

THE above, in a nutshell, is the true source and crux of the problem which confronts Mr. Eric A. Johnston, President Eisenhower's Special Envoy, in his attempt to secure a fair distribution of the water resources available in a region divided between Israel, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon.

THE ultimate object is twofold: the irrigation of large areas of arable land, and the generation of additional hydroelectric power. On the face of it, these are purely economic objects in reality, however, the case can be viewed entirely from political considerations, and the reaction to the various plans in the countries concerned is ample proof of this political element.

The Arab plan, on the other hand, while ignoring the existence of Israel, minimises her share in order to prevent large-scale development.

**Storage Issue**

Apart from these quantitative differences, there are others, particularly the question of the inclusion of the Litani River which flows through the Lebanon into the Mediterranean, and the even more important question of the reclamation of storage basins. The obvious and natural solution, using the Lake of Tiberias for this purpose, is opposed by the Arab States, which allege that it might make Jordan dependent upon Israel — an arrangement which, they claim, would be equally valid against their own plans of storage in the Yarmuk basin.

Similar differences exist over the development of hydro-electric schemes. The Main Plan provides for one plan of 2,000,000 kilowatts capacity at Tel Aviv and another of 27,000 kw. at Adasiya. No details of the Arab plans are yet available, except that they propose locations at Makarin and Adasiya.

Estimates annual output could be 1,000 m. kw. hours under the Cotton plan, but only 225 m. kw. under the Main plan.

**Equitable Benefits**

After an examination of all the plans, one turns to the map. While it would be unrealistic to ignore political boundaries and all that they stand for, one cannot help realising that the rivers and the wastelands on the dotted lines of the map are the strongest arguments of the water-makars.

At the same time, one remembers that this is not the first instance of clash between political interests and the values of nature, in this case, between the water-makars and the people.

The new situation made a new approach necessary, and it was fortunate that such field work had been done in the main, notably in 1944 and 1945 by Professor W.C. Lederer and by M.G. Loniades in 1952 by Sir Murdoch MacDonald's revised plan for Jordan.

Today, three proposals are under discussion. The first was drafted by Messrs. C.T. Main, Inc., an engineering firm of Boston, on behalf of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) and under the direction of the Tennessee Valley Authority. The second scheme was drafted for the Government of Israel by Mr. John S. Cotton, noted American water engineer and associate of Mr. J.L. Savage, one of the chief engineers of T.V.A.

The third proposal, to which no individual name is attached, is the combined work of Arab League experts.

It may also be helpful to recall a decision of the United Nations Supreme Court in 1949 in the case between Kuwait and Colorado about irrigation projects affecting the Arkansas River. There, as here, it was demonstrated that its waters belong to its basin, and that the flow of a river makes it necessary to find what the Court called "an equitable apportionment of benefits."

**More Bread for More People**

It all boils down to the question whether communal will prevail. A village well, to be precise, can also be a means of irrigation, but village-pump politics can never solve a regional problem of such magnitude as that confronting Israel and her neighbours.

The alternative, then, is whether, Mr. Johnston himself suggested it earlier this year, the parties concerned prefer "to sit idly by and watch their precious waters go on idling past unused," or whether, as before human wickedness brought desolation, we shall again behold "all the plain of Jordan well watered everywhere."

**Farmers and Manufacturers: plan Ahead!**

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### DEPARTURES: JUNE 27 - JULY 3

#### FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date Times Company Destination

SUN. 27 0815 CYPRUS AIR Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London

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**The Post and the Present**

A READER who knows what we like informed us the other day of an old-time farmer in the town of Kinneret who composes music in his free time and makes radio money at it. Without wasting much time, we hopped a boat over to Kinneret, asked for the address of the composer, went down a lane of blazing red roses, knocked on the right door and were invited by Mr. Yisraeli Itall, sunburned man of 65 with heavy bearded hands, fat khaki shirt and pants, and a pipe (a slipper) to sit down at the octagonal table in his dining room, have a drink of cold water and ask questions.

In two sentences we told him what we had heard about him and asked him to tell us something about himself. He sat into the fingers of his right hand and then of his left hand, and, turning to a short, plump, barefoot, silver-haired woman in a thin summer dress who entered the room, he said, "Hannah do you know any details about Yisraeli? This is for the newspaper." We came to Israel, he said to sing a lot of songs full of happiness...

"Besides," said Hannah, "I worked for a long time with Usishkin collecting money..."

"Or so what?" said the husband. "Anyway, when we first came to Menahem every street was full of people, came to our town, Yekaterinovod — this was also the town of Ussishkin and Shmaryahu Levin. The two young men were Bograshov and Mossenshna. They called for a general meeting of the Zionists in the house of the Baron. But they said that we should ascend to Israel. I was 19 years old then, and I put down my name, together with 50 other people, on the list of volunteers."

"But you had negotiations with Ussishkin," corrected his wife.

"It's not important," he said. "Ussishkin or no Ussishkin, the main thing is that I came here."

"Ussishkin had an idea," said Hannah, "that those boys should master the art of hard work. Each one was to get half a French pound and food..."

"Let me continue," Hannah said. "In the year 1919 I came to the colony of Menahem and started to work for one of the farmers. Two years later I went to the collective that Manya Shochat established in Sejera — Ben Gurion was working there, too, and two years later I settled down here in Kinneret."

"You made a mistake, David," said his wife. "How can it be that I was with Ben Gurion?"

"Oh," he said impatiently. "You were with him in Menahem when I left. He came there after I left."

"Maybe," she said. "You should note that David went to the collective — because Manya Shochat chose him as one of the idealists."

"All right," said Mr. Yisraeli. "She wanted to convince the Baron that he shouldn't liquidate the farms. She said that nothing succeeded on the farms because of the immigrants."

**Unkosher**

**AT No. 32 Hertz Street in Haifa** there is a Mr. Milkman who sells kosher meat.

**Wizo's Performance**

OUR man went to the YMCA again this time for a children's performance organised by WIZO. This is a good idea.

Arrived at o'clock as invited.

About 500 children and a dozen and half mothers. Sit down

in the fourth row among

the series . . .

it will be hoped that it will be maintained throughout

the series . . .

**Report on Iraq Immigrants**

RADIO-wise, this was a bright feature with plenty of variety. There was an informative introduction, a selection of Iraqi wedding music with explanatory notes, and brief reports which gave immigrants from Iraq on how they came to the country and how they are getting on. This latter section was given a special stamp of authenticity by the outburst of one of the speakers who complained of discrimination and the implicit hints to the Oriental Jews when they are said to come from "backward countries". The narrator took up the point and pointed to the solution of the intermingling of communities, but the few words that had been uttered pointed to the fact that they should be open-ended and solved. If the radio (and other official organs) came down more often on their rosy pedestal, the sensational press would lose some of its hold. In any case, this touch of realism was welcome

to the participants who broke through this barrier and spoke of his determination to foster the cultural values of the Jews of Iraq and to impart them. This positive attitude would have made an interesting note especially with reference to the acceptance of the cultural values of Oriental communities and their potential contribution.

**ON THE AIR**

JERUSALEM: 407 M.; HAIFA: 300 M.; TEL AVIV: 112.5, 120.5 & 222 M.

**FIRST PROGRAMME**  
News: Hebrew 7 a.m. (monday-  
wednesday); 8.30 a.m. 6.30, 8.30 M.  
8.10 a.m. Arabic Programmes (in-  
cluding News); 8 a.m., 2.15 & 4.30  
p.m.

**TODAY**  
8.00 a.m. Morning Programmes  
(Haifa only). 8.30 Service 4.35 Ex-  
ecutive 10.30. 8.30 Close Down 12.15.  
12.15 Melodies 12.30 Close Down 12.30.  
12.00 N. Music at Noon 12.30  
"Military Bands" (R.). 12.30 Pro-  
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Arabic News (R.). 2.30 Corse 3.30 Internews (R.). 2.30  
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## Stylish Cottons at Modest Prices

Sophie Post  
Fashion Correspondent

**L**ONG before production regarded as the king-pin of a stepped-up local economy, David Dunsky, the South African manufacturer-immigrant, was busy establishing time and money savings for every model to take the production line of his Tel Aviv Models Ltd.

In an industry characterized by small, scattered workshops, Mr. Dunsky was determined to stabilize his prices at a level competitive on the world market. That meant rationalizing dress production under one roof, using permanent instead of seasonal workers, yet at the same time not sacrificing the fine traditions associated with Israel's.

This quiet as much as the system of awards and bonuses on which the factory has based its production since inception, contributed to the warm, personal family atmosphere which Telva Models' management and staff of 60 showed their mid-summer Autumn collection to the Trade this week. But the spontaneous response of that sophisticated audience went in the main to Perla Nussbaum, Telva's chief designer. Her clothes not only delight a discriminating feminine eye but seem to grow from, and for, the Israel environment.

### Accents on Washables

The accent of the summer collection was on washables: cottons flocked with velvet, gleaming cotton moires, cotton imprints as important and soignés as a grand and rustling taffeta, fluted "Wrinkle" shirting, cottons with cottons giving to their prints a three-dimensional effect, flockéd ginghams as exciting as brocades.

This collection proved that there is no job that cotton cannot do, no function to which it cannot go or hour at which it may not be worn, all the time remaining the home-laundress's employ, hot weather darling.

"The girls are cooler inside this number," said one of the models, "than when I show a bathing suit."

Into the rounded hips of the domed skirt there usually flows a long nipped-in torso, accented low at the back, with buttons or bow or accented seam, a la Path and Balmain, but with a recurrent note of Dior's trimness, round shoulders, shoulder-line, the batwing decolletage, the half-mock sleeve, suggesting the Tudor, bouffant shoulder.

Silk shirts concentrated their dashes towards the back, shadowing Grecian folds, "the line of the gown." As in the basic cotton collection, decoration was also concentrated towards the back. A simple one-shoulder dress (A) under a black felt coat lined with the dress material, repeated the velvety richness of its flocking in



Aviva Perlmutter, Israeli Beauty Queen for 1964, shows a Dunsky model.

Photo by Prier

suits, to corduroy, wool and jersey for autumn and winter. All the suits placed emphasis on the grain and texture of their textiles; surfaces have an interest in depth, and are partly responsible.

Outstanding was a re-embroidered silk lace suit, which retailers and exporters rushed to order. The lace had been re-embroidered in the factory and workers were on hand to enjoy the space and the quality and grace of their finished product, which rolled for its effect on its superb cut and the exceptional interest of its material.

Printed corduroy treated as tweed made a wonderful put for ease and smartness, the low-line grey boy's jacket falling easily over a narrow shirt.

Another interesting model was a princess coat and suit in Paris blue; a classic dress under a long, pointed, wide belt, with a belt and an appropriate blue cloche, a model of propriety and good taste. A suit which caused much comment was a lime-green "lace jersey."

Paula Nussbaum daringly flounced the domed skirt in three tiers of Scotch plaid cotton under a closely fitting square decolletage to make a charming evening frock for the very chic. And the "grand" gown of the collection was an evening frock in white: the bust line in white tulles framed by a gondola decolletage and a long-waisted bodice, all built up from a cotton tulle embroidered in the factory with white embroidery flowers.

The collection, designed with David Dunsky is doing for local women what Henry Rosenfeld did for women in America: bringing high fashion line and accents within the range of the modestly priced pocket book.

Representatives of the Manufacturers' Association agreed that Telva Models, which presently earns \$60,000 annually on the hard currency market, is still only on the fringe of its overseas prospects.

**Modern Chairs In Tel Aviv Show**



Wrought iron chairs by Louis Schatz are an original feature of an original show by the "Schatz Trio," now on view at the Tel Aviv Museum.

### QUIET AFFAIR

MADRID (Reuters) — Don Juan March, a multimillionaire financier, on Sunday night gave a quiet, intimate cocktail party in several rooms for his 15-year-old granddaughter, Leonor March.

Guests included the French ambassador, Patrice de la Fosse, the famous Spanish opera singer Maria de los Angeles. The Army waiters served gratis, including specialty finger sandwiches, fruit juice, 10-centavo-coins, buffet table plus with the chef's dishes.

Shame and poetry: Leonor wears a white crepe dress and a superb collar of pearls given her by her 75-year-old grandfather. The flora cost an estimated \$12,000,000. The sum includes several donations to mark the occasion.

## Tomatoes Galore

By MOLLY LYONS BAR-DAVID

WITH all the wonderful things one can make of tomatoes, nothing is really better than eating them in the raw. What can be more refreshing than a large firm tomato cut in two, served on crisp lettuce, with only a little salt, pepper, vinegar and oil to flavour the fruit? Tomatoes are at their best right now, and if you serve your tomatoes hot, your family will respond heartily, and your budget will feel the boost. I like tomatoes with only salt and pepper; but there are folks who prefer mayonnaise: almost any way of serving fresh tomatoes as a salad goes down well. First, however, plunge the tomatoes into boiling water for one minute, then in cold water, so that the skins peel right off. This is the way you had best serve it to visitors from abroad who all seem to have sensitive stomachs when they come to Israel for the first couple of days (Israelis, I assure you, get "sensitive stomachs" in the U.S.A. too!).

It is a wonderful way to use up leftover fish (add mayonnaise and onion and cucumber relish) or to make a little expensive mushroom or asparagus.

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Friday, June 26, 1954

Silver 24, 1954 — Shawl 24, 1954

WITH the departure of Sir Winston Churchill and Mr. Anthony Eden for Washington yesterday considerable comment has been provoked in London by Mr. Eden's failure to mention Mr. Dulles in his Commons statement yesterday, and on the warmth of his personal references to Mr. Molotov for having helped to keep the Geneva talks going. Generally, Mr. Eden's attitude towards Washington now appears somewhat stiffer than Sir Winston's, while Mr. Dulles on his side is reported to be advocating a revision of the Anglo-American partnership, giving America greater latitude in South-East Asia. A solemn warning against such tendencies was voiced yesterday in an unusually eloquent "Times" editorial.

While most observers pin their faith on Mr. Eisenhower's and Sir Winston's ability to find common ground, there is an undertone of concern that the differences over South-East Asia should prove greater and more stubborn than has hitherto appeared. By common consent, Mr. Eden's handling of the Geneva talks has secured him a measure of public support, including that of Labour, which makes his position unshakable and, *inter alia*, ends all uncertainty about his ability to exercise the premiership when Sir Winston, as is generally expected, retires this autumn.

For the immediate outcome of the Geneva talks he is, however, largely dependent on the contacts now established between France and China and on the willingness of Peking to sanction a partition of Indo-China, which leaves southern Annam and Cochinchina, as well as Laos and Cambodia, outside the Communist area. The talk on Wednesday between M. Mendes-France and Mr. Chou En-lai is believed to have gone well and it is now believed that the French Premier's undertaking to make peace in a month or less, which had previously been criticized, is actually his biggest trump card in the negotiations with China. After his conversation with Mr. Chou En-lai there can be little doubt left in the Chinese camp that if M. Mendes-France has to resign, the next Government will call for full-scale American intervention in Indo-China, a prospect dreaded in Paris as much as it must be feared in Peking.

The chances of a compromise are therefore considered fairly good, although they would be better if the French military position in northern Indo-China was less shaky. There is a distinct possibility that Hanoi will fall before the end of the rainy season or, alternatively, that the French will have to evacuate the Red River Delta while the rains make operations difficult. In either case, the Mendes-France Government, if it should still be in office, will come under heavy fire. Washington, however, seems to have decided not to make its life more difficult than it is.

On balance, most observers believe that by autumn Indo-China will have been effectively partitioned and that a South-East Asia pact will then begin to take shape. The biggest snag is India's determination not to enter any organization dominated by America, at least as long as Washington refuses to recognize China.

Wednesday's Commons debate left no doubt that, on this long-term issue, the British position is closer to the Indian than the American standpoint.

### Oil Firms Digging Here Offer Shares in US

NEW YORK Thursday (UPI) — The Pan-American Oil Co. and Mediterranean Petroleum Corp., each are offering voting trust certificates for 250,000 shares of their common stock at \$21 1/2 a share, it was announced today.

The stock will be made available to buyers on the American stock exchange, where trading in the issues of both companies starts today, and also to buyers of the shares in the over-the-counter market.

Proceeds of the sale of the shares will be used for exploration work on concessions in Israel held by the companies according to the announcement.

The Pan-American Oil Co., under a contract with the two companies, will undertake an exploratory programme under which it will drill six deep test wells, it was disclosed.

## Back to Dollar Diplomacy

By I. F. STONE

WASHINGTON — UNITED States Secretary of State John Foster Dulles spoke of "forced labour on a vast scale" in his speech at Caracas calling for intervention in Guatemala. He was referring, of course, to the Soviet bloc, but the phrase itself to a Latin American must conjure up a picture closer home. "Forced labour on a vast scale" is something Latin America knows all too well.

Guatemala's history is particularly a history of slavery. The two-thirds of its people still Indian in culture and speech have long been serfs in one form or another to the one-third of its people who are "ladinos." These, in turn, have been exploited by the tiny minority of its own great landholders and few companies, notably United Fruit.

These are the conditions the present regime in Guatemala has been seeking to eliminate ever since the dictator Ubico was overthrown in 1944. It is Guatemala's misfortune that the beginnings of free government and of social reform should coincide with the appearance of an American Secretary of State who was himself closely associated with the old order in Central America.

### Officially Stigmatized

Unfortunately a decade of ideological inquisition culminating in McCarthyism has seen American intellectuals that no one in the government and few outside dare raise their voice in defence of a regime which has officially been stigmatized as "communistic." Outside the government, in the various international and labour organizations which make Washington the hub of Latin America, there is a strong current of sympathy for Guatemala, but it is "off the record."

The average American, ever since a famous "Reader's Digest" article of a few years ago has seen only the alarmist picture of a Communist "back-to-the-head" establishment in the New World "midway between the Panama Canal and the Texas oil fields."

A small country whose total population is less than the armed forces of the U.S. is being blown up by propaganda into a menace — as was Mexico by the oil interests during its similar, but more revolutionary agrarian reform.

Is the Guatemalan regime "Communist"? Even the unfair National Planning Association study "Communism Versus Progress in Guatemala" (December, 1953), with its scarcely veiled call for civil war, says the Guatemalan Labour Party (Communist) "is the smallest group in the governing coalition. It holds only four of the 51 seats in the national legislature..." To bring pressure on Guatemala to purge them, though admittedly chosen in fair elections, is to go back on all the U.S. preaches.

To do while wooing Peron and supporting Serrano, to suggest that America follows a double standard in Latin-American relations. An example was the speech made last October 14 by the Hon. John M. Cabot, then Assistant U.S. Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, calling at a meeting of the "small" in the government coalition. "To bring pressure on Guatemala to purge them, though admittedly chosen in fair elections, is to go back on all the U.S. preaches."

The peacock moth is a lovely thing, even though its colours vary only between different shades of dun and brown. But the markings are exquisite: the background is decorated with a "peacock's eye" on each wing, centre and outer ring in dark brown with a reddish brown and white stripe on the side, the rest filled out in tobacco colour. The wings are edged in pale yellow. Then comes a broad red band, a stripe, and a criss-cross line in brown beautifully exact.

The large green-blue-yellow caterpillar, with long hairs growing from wart-like excrescences feeds on the leaves of almond and mulberry trees. The large grub found in the soil, which is responsible for killing off entirely is not that of the moth, but of a pretty but sinister spotted red and green beauty, the woodborer, *Copodium corbonaria*. P.A.

### VISITORS' GALLERY

**GALLERIES**

A TALE with Paul Tortellier, cellist, and his wife, charming blonde Maud, cellist, reveals that Fate had a hand in their marriage, and pursued its aim stubbornly.

"It was quite natural," says Paul, now performing with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra; "we were born in the same city, Paris, and in the same neighbourhood, at about the eighteenth Montmartre. We attended the same elementary school at the rue Labat. And finally, both of us studied at the Conservatoire national. There was a 13-year interval in each case, but we did not meet until I saw Maud for the first time when 20 pupils of the preparatory cello class presented themselves for the examination for the 'classe supérieure.' I saw that blonde — and saw her not at all. You understand, Maud had that much of a smile about her, while her maestro was giving his dissertation on fate to make any serious comment. Then she took up her violin on the case:

"I started taking violin lessons when I was five. My father is a violinist, and he used to play French Radio orchestras. When I was 11 years old I found out that the violin sounded much

more beautiful when I put it on my knees and played it cello-style, turned once to the cello at the Conservatoire. In July, 1945, I entered the cello competition.

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